

SHOE BARGAIN COUNTER

Boys' Shoe Bon Ton Toe, well made, good solid leather reduced from \$1.25 to **\$1.00**
 Child's Button Calf, heavy school shoe has a nice tip, reduced from \$1.20 to **\$1.00**.
 Some smaller sizes, same quality, reduced from 95c to 75c.
 Ladies' Empress Douglas Button, formerly \$2, now **\$1.35**.
 Ladies' Keystone Button reduced from \$1.50 to **90c**.
 Patent Leather Tip, \$2.25 reduced to **\$1.80**.
 Men's Plow Shoes from \$1.00 up.

Men's and Boys' Boots

Boys' Boots reduced from \$1.75 to **\$1.25**
 Men's Boots reduced from \$3.00 to **\$1.75**.

The entire stock of Boots and Shoes are well made of superior leather, carefully sewed and with out a blemish. They must go at reduced prices to make room for new stock.

Dry Goods

Good unbleached Muslin from 4c up.
 The best Prints, 5c and 6c.
 Dress Goods that will wear for years—a large stock, low price.

Warm Foot-wear

We have a large stock of lumber men's socks, good heavy warm goods made of reliable materials.
 Felt Boots, that will stand hard wear and keep out the cold. The prices are away down.

BROSIOUS & MINIUM,
 Mt. Pleasant Mills, Pa.

Harding Bargain Counter

When you want to get a neat and serviceable cloth for a Dress, I will give you a better quality of goods for the money than any other dealers. If any one offers you cloth for less money, it must be inferior to the quality I sell. 20-cent Dress Goods now selling for only 15 cents.

Bargains in shoes.

Men's Split 1/2 Double Sole Shoes reduced to **90 cents**.

Boys' Fine Caps

reduced from 50c to 10c.
 LADIES' WARM FOOTWEAR at bottom prices.
 I always pay highest prices for produce.
 Ladies' and Misses' Rubbers reduced to 25c a pair.
 Ladies' and Misses' Fur Scarfs worth \$3.50 reduced to \$2.50
 Men's Rubbers reduced to 50c a pair while they last.
 Boys' Rubber Boots; \$2.50 and \$1.50
 Table Oil Cloth for 12 cents per yard

HENRY HARDING, SCHNEE, PA.

Study

The Schoolmaster of Advertising.

Printers' Ink published weekly is the established authority of advertising magazines and gives the best food for thought to those who wish to reach out for business.

It deals with the cold hard facts—those that are indispensable for a successful advertising campaign.

It teaches the novice to avoid waste in advertising appropriations and to secure the most desirable results with as small a sum as possible.

Printers' Ink is called the "Little Schoolmaster of Advertising," because it was the pioneer in the field of successful work.

It stands to-day as a text book on the subject of advertising, and it is so broad-gauged that no good ideas will be rejected.

Printers' Ink is published every Wednesday at 10 Spruce Street, New York. Send five dollars for a year's Subscription or 10 cents for a sample copy.

Right Methods

Always Count.

PRINCE HENRY ARRIVES

Brother of German Emperor Received a Hearty Welcome.

ATTENDED WHITE HOUSE DINNER

Lanquet Was Attended By the Most Prominent Persons That Ever Gathered in the White House—Prince Visited Both Branches of Congress. New York, Feb. 24.—Prince Henry of Prussia, representative of his brother, the emperor of Germany at the launching of the latter's American-built yacht, reached New York



PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

yesterday and was cordially welcomed as a guest of the nation. The land batteries that guard the outer harbor sounded the first greeting in a ponderous salute of 21 guns, the rifles of a special squadron assembled in his honor re-echoed the sentiment, there were verbal greetings from the representatives of President Roosevelt, the army, the navy and the city of New York, and a great crowd lined the way in the city to see the German sailors and the prince of Germany.

The great storm against which the Kronprinz Wilhelm had struggled for days, and which had glazied the Atlantic coast in an armor of ice, had lost its force and resigned its way to warm sunshine and cheery blue skies, so there were no regrets that the royal guest was a full day late for the entertainment provided for him.

The prince boarded the tug Nina at 3.30 p. m. yesterday to repay his calls. He was accompanied by one aide and Admiral Evans and Ensigns Evans and Chapin. He visited the navy yard first, called on Admiral Barker, and then Governors Island, where he called on General Brooke. From Governors Island the tug proceeded to the battleship Illinois, where he called on Admiral Evans and inspected the ship. He was received by the squadron with the honors due to his rank. From the Illinois the prince returned to the pier at Thirty-fourth street and went on board the Hohenzollern.

At 1 a. m. today the prince and his party left for Washington.

PRINCE AT WASHINGTON

President Roosevelt Gave Elaborate Dinner to Royal Visitor.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The dinner given to Prince Henry by President Roosevelt at the White House last night closed the honors bestowed on the royal visitor by official Washington yesterday. The affair was on an elaborate scale and brought together a most distinguished company. It was an assemblage such as has rarely if ever before gathered in the White House, including the cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps, statesmen and men famous in finance. To accommodate the large number of guests the dinner table was set in the east room, the decorations of which were on the most magnificent scale ever attempted. An effective and new feature of the decorations was the electric light illumination. Several thousand little electric lights of all colors, and arranged in fanciful designs, supplemented the illumination from the great chandeliers. They were hung in artistic shapes from the tops of the large mirrors and gracefully intertwined in the smilax with which they were covered. In the mirrors and windows the electric light designs were of stars and anchors, emblematic of Prince Henry's duties as a sailor.

Shortly before 8 o'clock Prince Henry arrived with Admiral Evans, of the United States navy, in an open carriage. As they left the embassy a large crowd had given them a warm greeting, and they were accorded a hearty reception by the large number of people who had assembled around the porte cochere of the White House. The prince repaired to the red room of the White House, where the guests assembled. President Roosevelt sat at the head of the table, with Prince Henry on his right. On his left was Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador. On the right of Prince Henry was Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, while to the left of Lord Pauncefote was the Mexican ambassador.

During the dinner the president proposed the health of the German emperor and the German people, saying: "We admire their great past and great present, and we wish them all possible success in the future. May the bonds of friendship between the two peoples ever grow stronger."

The president also proposed the health of "Our guest, Prince Henry of Prussia," in these words: "In the name of the American people, I greet you and extend to you our warmest welcome and the assurance of our nearest good will."

Following the toast of the president to the German emperor, Prince Henry arose, and, addressing himself to the president, proposed a toast to himself and the people of the United States, accompanying it with an expression of good will and a hope for the continuation of friendly relations between the German and the American nation.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt were not present at any portion of the evening's festivities, the company being limited entirely to gentlemen. Just before the dinner there was presented to the president a large pastel portrait of Prince Henry in naval attire, a statuette (bust) of the emperor and an autograph naval scale prepared by the emperor. The bust of the emperor shows him in the uniform of the corps guard, with eagle-tipped helmet.

At 10.40 the party dispersed, the prince leaving directly for the railway station, where his special train awaited him. The train left at midnight for New York city. President Roosevelt and party left Washington shortly before midnight last night for New York, where they witnessed the launching of the yacht Meteor, built for the emperor of Germany.

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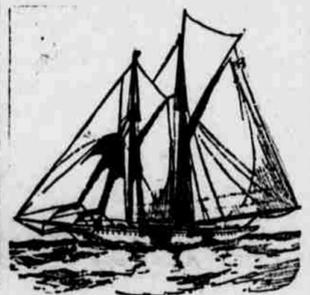
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LAUNCHING OF YACHT

Miss Roosevelt Cut King Rope With Silver Hatchet.

New York, Feb. 25.—The finishing touches on the emperor of Germany's new yacht were given yesterday, and the launching took place at 10 o'clock this morning. The Union Jack was hoisted at her bow, and from a small temporary staff amidships floated the imperial standard. Directly under the cutwater of the yacht was the bunting-decked stand on which Miss Roosevelt, Prince Henry and President Roosevelt and two or three others stood. In the centre of this little platform was a box about three feet



EMPEROR WILLIAM'S YACHT METEOR.

nigh. Into this box were run the steel wire ropes from the yacht's cradle. These were caught by a line, which Miss Roosevelt cut with a specially made silver hatchet. The cutting of this king rope released the weights, and the yacht immediately started down the ways.

Two thousand policemen in uniform were in service today to look after the comfort and safety of Prince Henry, his suite, President Roosevelt and his party and other distinguished guests of the city. Nine hundred uniformed men lined Broadway and adjacent streets from the Battery to West Thirty-fourth street.

On Staten Island, in Mariner's Harbor, and facing Shooter's Island, there were 250 men, and an equal number were stationed on Shooter's Island, facing Staten Island. Three tugboats cruised around the island, with a dozen policemen on each.

A detail of picked men met President Roosevelt and his party at Jersey City. With Prince Henry there was the regular detail from the detective force. Captain Titus had besides these men over 10 detectives in plain clothes circulating through the crowds.

Supreme Court Refused Jurisdiction.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The United States supreme court refused to take jurisdiction in the Northern Securities merger case, in which the state of Minnesota recently made application. This is the case in which the state of Minnesota made an effort to secure the intervention of the supreme court to prevent the merging of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railroad companies by injunction.

Oleomargarine Bill in Senate.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Senator Proctor yesterday reported favorably the house oleomargarine bill. He announced that a report in opposition would be submitted by the minority. The committee amended the bill by striking out the section relating to renovated butter and the proviso which authorized the manufacture of oleomargarine under any regulation which a state might provide.

Cleveland Home From Gunning Trip.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 25.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland returned to Princeton Sunday night after spending ten days duck hunting along the coast of Virginia. He appears to be in good health. He said that although the weather was quite unfavorable most of the time, he enjoyed the trip and had fairly good success in bagging game.

Scranton Has Epidemic of Rabies.

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 25.—Veterinarians joined in reporting to the city authorities yesterday that a wide-spread epidemic of genuine rabies is prevalent. As a result, Director of Safety Wormser issued an order last night to the police to summarily dispose "of all dogs running loose."

PHILIPPINE BILL PASSED

Senate Agreed to Tariff Measure by Strict Party Vote.

ONLY ONE AMENDMENT ADOPTED

South Carolina Senators Were Not Permitted to Vote, Which Caused Sharp Debate—McComas and Wellington Had Lively Tilt.

Washington, Feb. 25.—After eight hours of tumultuous debate yesterday the senate shortly before 7 o'clock last evening passed the Philippine tariff bill by a vote of 46 to 26, a strictly party vote. Mr. Tillman and Mr. McLaurin, the two senators from South Carolina, who on Saturday last were declared by the senate to be in contempt because of their flat fight in the chamber, in which Mr. Tillman attacked Mr. McLaurin for denouncing an assertion of his as a deliberate lie, were not permitted by voice or vote to participate in the proceedings.

The question as to their right to vote precipitated a sharp debate lasting nearly two hours. Mr. Turner (Dem.), of Washington, contended vigorously for the right of the two senators to cast their votes, and he was sustained by Mr. Patterson, of Colorado; Mr. Bailey, of Texas, and other Democrats. They held that even though the two senators actually were under arrest and in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms they could demand that they be allowed to vote, as the senate had not passed on their case.

Mr. Foraker, Mr. Aldrich and other Republicans held that the senators clearly could not participate in any of the proceedings of the senate until they had purged themselves of contempt and the senate had removed the ban placed on them. President Pro Tem. Frye held that the two senators could not vote, and he was sustained by a majority of the senate.

During the debate on the Philippine bill Mr. McComas and Mr. Wellington, of Maryland, became involved in a controversy. Mr. McComas said Mr. Wellington had said that he (Wellington) had been given assurance by President McKinley that the United States did not propose to hold the Philippines as colonies. He referred to Mr. Wellington's desertion from the Republican party, but was interrupted by Mr. Wellington: "I object," said the latter, "to my colleague's words concerning my desertion from the Republican party."

Mr. McComas said he accepted the objection and continued. He said he had been present at the conference between the president and Mr. Wellington, and he denied emphatically that the president's promise had not been kept. It was absurd in his colleague, he asserted, for him to make such a charge. He regretted, he said sarcastically, that Mr. Wellington had forgotten the details of the conference.

Mr. Wellington answered with deliberation and emphasis: "I will say this. If my colleague at any time will reiterate outside of the chamber what he has said in this chamber, then I will tell him that he is not correct, and tell him what I will not say in this chamber, because of senatorial dignity, because of parliamentary rules, that he utters a cowardly and malicious falsehood."

President Pro Tem. Frye ordered Mr. Wellington to take his seat. The Maryland senator complied.

Many amendments were offered to the Philippine bill, but except those offered by the committee, only one, an amendment restricting the operation of the sedition laws enacted by the Taft commission, was passed.

Atlantic City's License Bill.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 25.—The senate committee on revision of the law gave a hearing yesterday afternoon on Senator Lee's Atlantic City license bill. The bill gives to the local authorities in that city full control of the punishing of those who sell drink on Sundays. Over 100 ministers were at the hearing to protest against the measure. Among the speakers were Rev. J. M. Marshall, of Camden, and Rev. A. W. Wishart, of Trenton. The committee did not reach any conclusion as to the reporting of the bill.

Discarded Lover's Revenge.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Rose Meyer, one of the victims of George L. Childrose's attempt to exterminate a family on Sunday night, died yesterday. Childrose killed Henry Meyer, the father of his sweetheart, Marie Meyer, first. Then he wounded the latter's sisters, Emma and Rose, shooting the latter in the abdomen. Then he killed himself with a bullet in his brain. It is thought that Emma Meyer will recover, her injury being comparatively slight.

Contract For Pennsylvania's Capitol.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 25.—Governor Stone, Senator Snyder, of Chester, and Edward Bailey, of Harrisburg, members of the capitol committee, met yesterday afternoon in the executive department and approved the contract for the erection of the new capitol building. The contract was prepared by Special Counsel Robert K. Young, of Wellsboro, and was submitted last week to Architect Joseph M. Huston.

Oil Tank Exploded.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 25.—One of the large refining tanks in A. Miller & Son's oil refinery, Allegheny, exploded at noon yesterday. No person was injured, as all the workmen were away from the plant for dinner. The fire raged furiously, and many other tanks were threatened. The tank which exploded contained over 1,000 barrels of oil. What caused the explosion is not known.

CAUGHT IN DEATH

Nineteen People Perish in Park Avenue Hotel

MANY SCENES OF WILD

Guests Were Watching Fire When the Hotel Caught. Escape Was Cut Off—Wild of a Panic Followed.

New York, Feb. 24.—Added to New York's list of horrors Saturday morning, guests of the big Park Avenue at Thirty-third street and avenue, were burned or suffocated, a score or more other injured, and property valued at 600,000 destroyed. Among the lives were sacrificed were several women prominent in walks of life, among them Ellen Foster, better known as "angel of the Toms."

Fifteen minutes before the fire was discovered in the Park Avenue Hotel fire broke out in the granite armory of the 8th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., located on the third floor, running through the fourth. The blaze in the armory was discovered by a woman on the third floor at the Thirty-third street end of the building.

The flames quickly spread out the structure, and it was minutes after the fire was discovered that the entire building was in flames. Ten minutes after the fire broke out the roof fell with a terrific crash on the Thirty-third street wall.

The burning armory was from the Park Avenue Hotel the width of Park or Fourth and the 500 or more guests of the hotel were aroused by the noise and the Park Avenue Hotel was to be fireproof, and it is word was sent to all the windows there was no danger. At windows looking toward the armory were filled with gazed with fascinated eyes, spectacle afforded. Sudden went up from the throngs of that the hotel was on fire reached the ears of the people and the wildest kind of a loved, men and women about in their night clothes seeking a means of escape.

Finding the elevator shaft of flames and the main shaft off, several jumped from the roof and others perished amid and smoke. More than 500 were in the building at the all fled in haste to places. Those who occupied rooms on the fifth floor were able to escape the stairways.

In their terror men climbed up the windows and rooms and tried to escape along icy window ledges. Rescued nearly a score of the front of the building by pier scaling ladders. One jumped, from the rear of the struck on an adjoining room. Brains were dashed out.

The Park Avenue Hotel, a frightful death trap, almost twinkling of an eye. Almost the two elevator shafts flaming chimneys from the sixth floor. The hall was filled with smoke. Down in the where there had been no unusual excitement up to the employees saw showers of the elevator shafts.

Even with the warning possible to convince some that every second of delay death closer on their heels women who were awake on going back to bed. Men who ran into the halls were dazed and half suffocated, back to the opened windows which embers from the armory entered in a flood. Down the stairways poured of half-clad, frenzied people within ten minutes after was known to be on fire and corridors of the ground filled with fugitives, many night clothes, many of them and crying aloud in their various opinions were the origin of the fire in the manager claims that it was of incendiary origin. Others theory that the fire originated sparks from the burning building, swept by the wind, into the shaft, which was dislodged the elevator, and in the shaft which was piled up near the elevator. The idea of incendiary origin by the guests of the hotel Chief Croker.

The Assistant Postmaster Washington, Feb. 25.—The office of first assistant general, to succeed William H. New, has not yet been named. He is a member of the public national command, and is the editor of the Washington Journal. The office will be filled by the next Tuesday.

General Wilson's Corp. Wilmington, Del., Feb. 25.—James H. Wilson, aide-de-camp to the coronation, was killed by a shell from the United States Engineers' department. He was in the department. He died at Fort Mifflin, Second Army.